



Oxford Read and Discover

# Clothes

## Then and Now

Richard Northcott

Read and discover all about clothes in the past and clothes today ...

- Where were your clothes made?
- What is a fashion victim?

Read and discover more about the world! This series of non-fiction readers provides interesting and educational content, with activities and project work.

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**Level 3**  
600 headwords



**Level 5**  
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**Level 4**  
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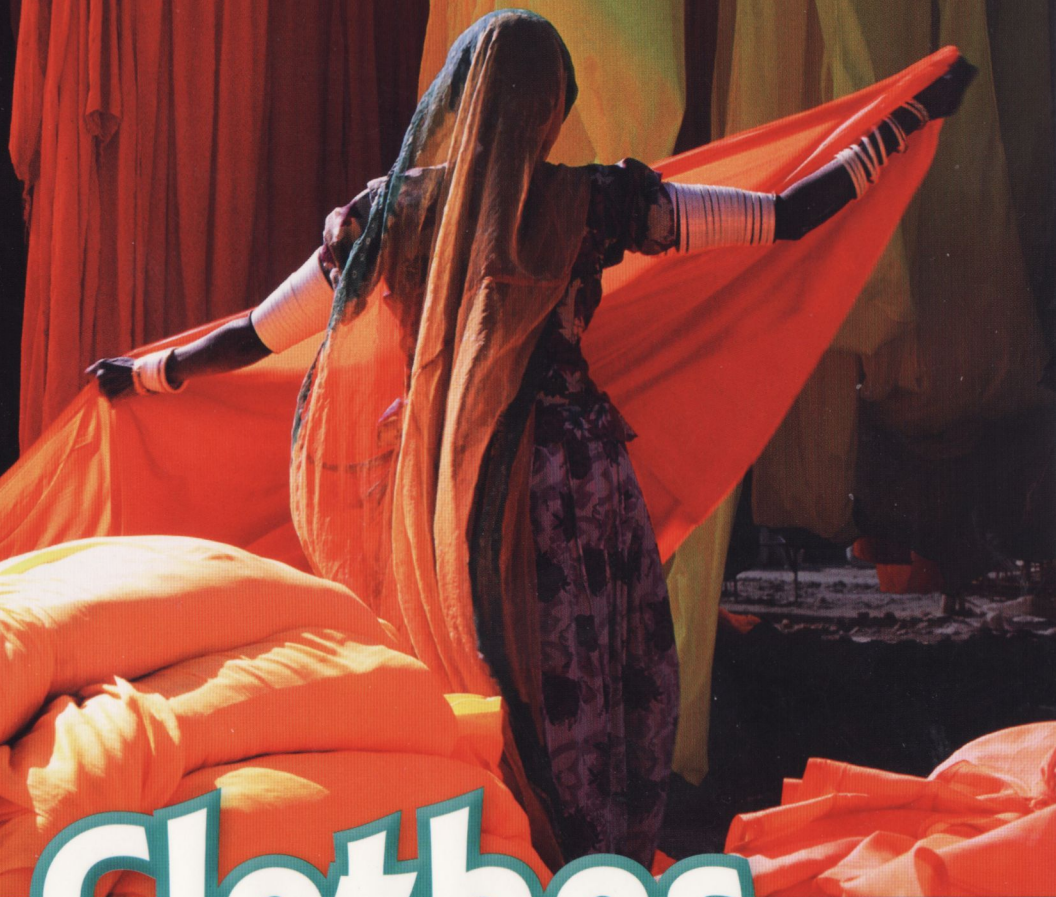
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## Then and Now







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# Introduction

Let's think about clothes. Jeans, T-shirts, dresses, and sweaters ... you can find these clothes in most countries around the world. Look at the photos below. Which clothes are the same as clothes in your country? Which are different?



What clothes can you see here?

What are your favorite clothes?

What are they made of and where were they made?

What do you know about clothes in the past?



Now read and discover more about clothes in the past and clothes today!





# Why Do We Wear Clothes?

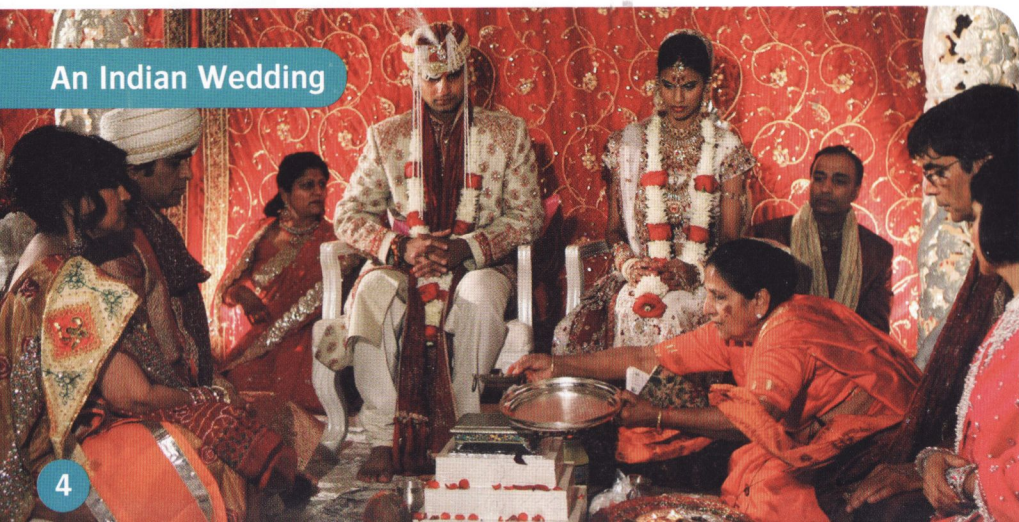
We wear clothes because we want to be comfortable. We wear clothes because we want to look good. Do we always wear the same clothes? Of course not! We wear different clothes when we do different things.

## Clothes For Important Days

Are you wearing your best clothes today? Maybe not. We wear good clothes at school, but we wear better clothes at parties or on important days.

Weddings are very important days. In this photo of a wedding, the people are wearing beautiful clothes. They are made of an expensive fabric called silk. Wedding clothes are different in different countries, but one thing is the same everywhere – people wear their best clothes on the most important days.

An Indian Wedding







Clothes in the Past

## Clothes For Every Day

In the past, clothes were often big and heavy. The old clothes above don't look very comfortable. Most people couldn't buy clothes made of light fabrics, like silk, because they were too expensive. There were no synthetic fabrics like nylon.

Today, our clothes are light and easy to wear. They are made quickly in big factories. Millions of clothes are made every day. Most people have lots of different clothes because they are cheaper now.



Modern Clothes

## Staying Cool or Warm

We wear clothes because we want to be comfortable in hot or cold weather.

In hot weather, tight clothes are uncomfortable. If we wear loose clothes, the air can move around our bodies and help us to stay cool. The men above live in a hot country. They are wearing long, white shirts called *dishdashas*. White clothes are cool in hot weather. The men's turbans and scarves protect their heads from the sun.

In colder countries, people also cover their heads. This is because they don't want to lose heat. In places where the winter is very cold, people wear hats made of wool or fur. Heat from the body stays in the wool or fur and keeps people warm.



Men in White *Dishdashas*



Children in Warm Clothes



## Looking Good

‘That’s a great T-shirt! Where did you buy it?’ ... We’re always happy when our friends like our clothes. We like wearing nice clothes because we want to look good.

How do we look good? People’s ideas about that have sometimes changed. About 400 years ago, people in Europe wore big white collars around their necks. You can see one in this painting of a woman from Holland.

To look good today, men wear ties, and women wear scarves or jewelry. The head and neck have always been important in the design of clothes. When we meet people, we usually look at the top half of their body – their face and their eyes.

Some people want to look rich and important. They buy expensive clothes made by famous designers. Presidents and politicians usually wear expensive clothes.



Decoration  
Around the Neck



In Ancient China, yellow was the emperor’s color. Only the emperor could wear yellow clothes.





## 2

# The History of Clothes

People started wearing clothes about 100,000 years ago. Their clothes were made of animal skins. People also used to weave grass together to make rough fabric. Clothes were probably the same for men and women.

## Making Fabrics

About 8,000 years ago, people learned to weave threads together to make pieces of fabric. They used threads of wool, cotton, or linen. They sewed the pieces of fabric together to make simple tunics. These early clothes were like our T-shirts today, but they were longer. Later, people used looms for weaving.

### The Oldest T-Shirt in the World?



This linen tunic from ancient Egypt is now in a museum. It's about 1,500 years old. We don't have many clothes as old as this tunic. Fabric doesn't usually last long, so people throw old clothes away. If we want to know about clothes in the past, we can look at old paintings.

## A Spinning Wheel, China



The spinning wheel was invented about 2,500 years ago in India. With spinning wheels, people could make thread more quickly, so making fabric was easier. Fabrics became more comfortable. If you were rich, you could buy lots of different clothes.



## Rich People in the Past

This picture was painted in 1434. It's from Belgium in Europe and it shows a rich man and woman. The man is wearing a long tunic. At this time, men in Europe and in Asia wore tunics.

The woman is holding the front of her dress. There's beautiful decoration on her dress, but its shape is simple. It's like a tunic, but it's longer than the man's tunic.



People carried their money in small purses tied around their waists. They cut slits in their tunics to reach their purses. Later, these slits became pockets.



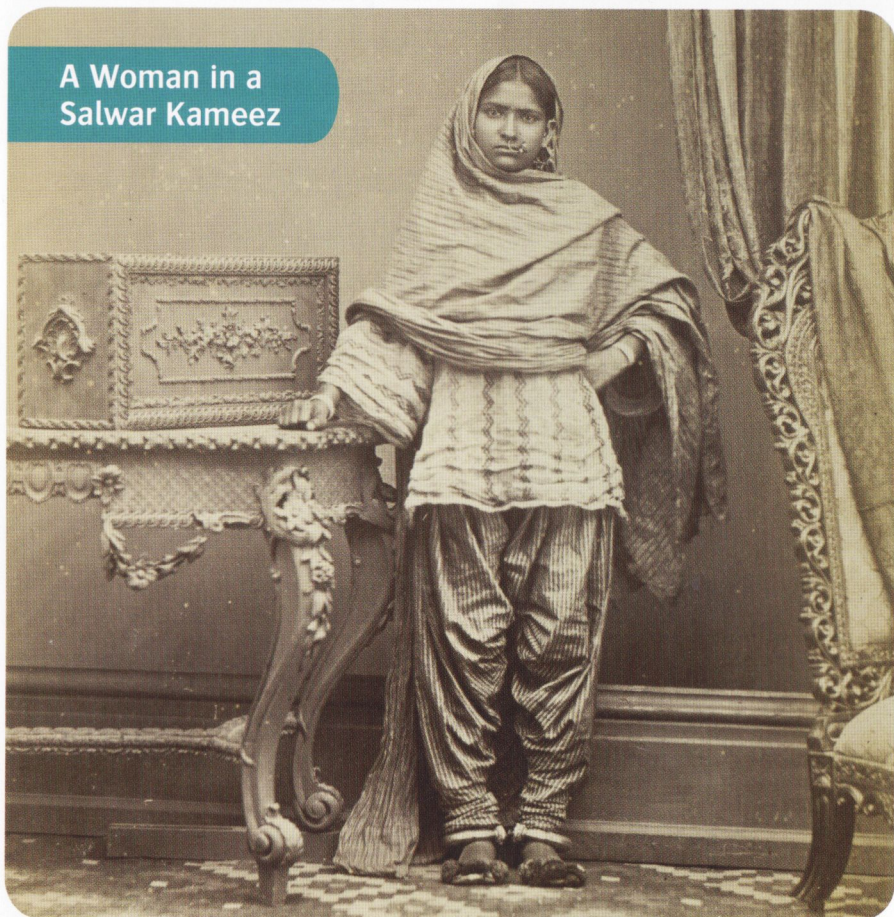


## The First Pants

The first pants, or trousers, were very simple. They were made of two pieces of fabric sewn together – a front piece and a back piece. They were worn under a tunic.

This photo is from about 1870 and it shows a woman from Pakistan wearing a salwar kameez, which means ‘pants-tunic’. In America and Europe at that time, women wore long dresses or skirts.

A Woman in a Salwar Kameez





## Modern Clothes

The first clothes were made of a few pieces of fabric. Then people got better at sewing, and clothes became more complicated. There were different pieces of fabric for the front and the back of a coat, for the sleeves, and for the collar.

In a modern jacket, there are sometimes 60 different pieces of fabric. Not all modern clothes are as complicated as a jacket. You can make a T-shirt or a sweatshirt with only four pieces of fabric. Look carefully at some of your clothes. How many pieces of fabric are there?

A Man's Jacket

collar

button

sleeve

buttonhole

pocket





# The Language of Clothes

With television, magazines, and the Internet, we see pictures of people from all around the world. We can look at their clothes and learn many things. What is their job? Are they rich or poor? Clothes are a type of language.

## Suits for Work

The people below are newsreaders on television. Their clothes are almost the same. They are wearing suits. The men are wearing ties. The people in the first picture are in France. In the second picture, you can see newsreaders in Malaysia. France is a very long way from Malaysia – about 10,000 kilometers. They are different countries in different continents. Their climate is different and so is their culture. The people speak different languages. So why are these newsreaders wearing similar clothes?

In France



In Malaysia







In a Hospital

## Jobs and Uniforms

Newsreaders wear a suit because they want to say, 'I'm a serious person. I'm telling you something important.' People often choose their clothes because they want to send a message to other people.

In many countries, doctors wear a white coat. A doctor's white coat sends a message that everyone understands. It says, 'I'm a doctor and I can help you.'

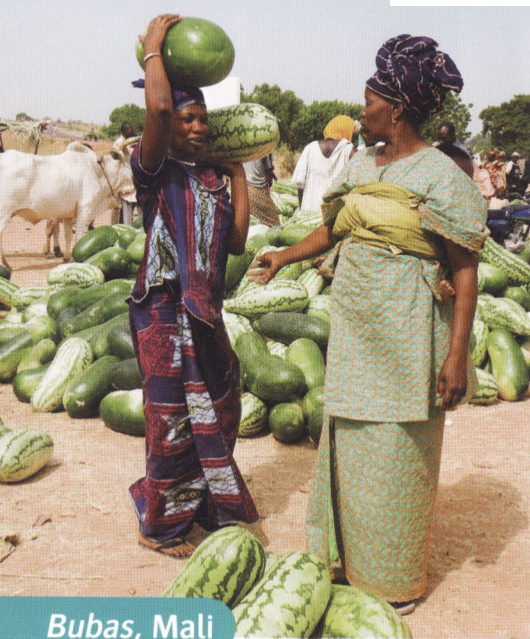
Police officers usually wear a uniform. What does that uniform tell us? It says, 'I'm a police officer and I'm very serious.'



The first British police officers had to wear their uniform all the time – not just when they were working!







Bubas, Mali



A Hanbok, South Korea

## Traditional Costume

Sometimes we wear the special clothes of our own country. The clothes that belong to one country or place are called traditional costume. A traditional costume says, 'I'm proud of my country and my culture.'

The two women above live in Mali in Africa. They are wearing traditional *bubas*. A *buba* is a long dress made of colorful fabrics. Women also wear a scarf on their head, sometimes made of the same fabric as their *buba*.

The traditional costume of South Korea is the *hanbok*, which means 'Korean costume'. The *hanbok* is made of bright fabrics and it's comfortable. For women, the *hanbok* is a long skirt and a short jacket. For men, it's a jacket and loose trousers.





Wool Skirts, Peru

The traditional costume of Peru is very colorful. Traditional Peruvian clothes are usually made of wool. Women wear lots of skirts. Sometimes they wear 15 skirts at the same time!

The traditional costume of Japan is the kimono. Women's kimonos are made of beautiful fabrics, usually silk. Men's kimonos are darker than women's kimonos, and they have simpler sleeves.



The decoration on a kimono matches the season. For example, in spring, women wear kimonos with pictures of flowers on them.



Go to pages 40–41 for activities.





# Children's Clothes

Look in a big clothes store and you will find children's clothes in many different designs and colors. Millions of children's clothes are made every year. Clothes for children are big business.

## Clothes Today

Like most clothes today, children's clothes are made by machines in factories. Children's clothes can be made more quickly and cheaply than in the past, so more people can buy them.

When children play, their clothes get dirty. Today's clothes are easy to wash and dry because some of the fabrics are synthetic. Children's clothes are usually brighter than adults' clothes. Young children like bright, happy colors.



Colorful Children's Clothes

## Clothes in the Past

In the past, life for children was often difficult. In poor families the children had to work. They didn't have much time to play or have fun. The poorest children didn't have nice clothes, and they probably didn't have any shoes.

There are more paintings of rich children than of poor children, so we know more about their clothes. Rich children dressed like adults and they had to live like adults. They had lots of lessons and they didn't play much. This picture was painted in 1656. It shows the daughter of the king of Spain. The little girl is only seven, but she is dressed like an adult.



The King's Daughter





Students in  
Uniform, Japan

## School Uniforms

At some schools, children wear special clothes. We call these clothes school uniform. School uniforms are made in the school's special colors. They often have the school's badge on the front of the jacket or the sweater. Some schools have different uniforms for summer and for winter.

School uniforms don't have much decoration. There is sometimes a jacket and a tie, and maybe a hat. In the language of clothes, a school uniform says, 'I'm a serious student and I work hard.'

## Clothes for Babies

Clothes just for babies are a new idea. In the past, poor people wrapped long pieces of fabric around their babies to keep them warm. They didn't have enough money to buy clothes for their babies. In rich families, baby boys and baby girls wore the same long, white dresses. Their clothes were nice and clean, but they weren't very interesting.

Rompers were invented in about 1910 and they were the first clothes made just for babies. In rompers, a baby can play and crawl easily. It doesn't matter if the rompers get dirty because they are easy to wash.

In many countries it's traditional to dress girls in pink colors and boys in blue colors. This only began about 60 years ago, but people also dress their babies in many different colors.



Babies grow quickly, but that's not a problem! Modern rompers are made of loose, light fabric, so they can stretch.





## 5

## Fabrics

For thousands of years, people have used wool, cotton, and linen to make clothes. Scientists have invented new, synthetic fabrics, but people still like the old fabrics, too.



Alpacas, South America

## Wool

People have always worn clothes made of wool, especially in cold countries. The wool comes from sheep, alpacas, and other animals. There are different types of wool. In some wool, the threads are thin. This wool is used to make sweaters and scarves. Thicker threads are used to make blankets and carpets.



We can make seven sweaters with the wool from one sheep.



## Cotton

Most shirts, T-shirts, jeans, socks, and underwear are made of cotton. Cotton clothes are lighter than clothes made of wool, but they are also very strong. Cotton is a soft, comfortable fabric. Cotton clothes are good in hot countries because the air goes through the fabric and keeps you cool.

Do you know how cotton is made? Cotton plants grow in fields. The white balls on the cotton plant are picked and washed, then they are made into cotton threads. Most of the world's cotton is grown in China, India, and the USA.

When you wash cotton clothes, they crease a lot, so you have to iron them. If cotton is mixed with synthetic threads like polyester, it doesn't crease so much. Clothes made of cotton and polyester dry quickly after you wash them.

Picking Cotton, India







## Silk

The first silk was made in China about 5,000 years ago. At first, it was a secret. Only a few people knew how to make silk. Then, other people discovered that the secret of silk is a tiny animal, called a silkworm.

The silkworm makes a thin thread and wraps the thread around its body. In two or three days the silkworm can make about 900 meters of thread. Then people take the thread and wash it. Some people think that this is bad because the silkworm dies.

People weave the silkworm's thread and make silk. Silk is expensive because it's difficult to make. Silk reflects the light and shines. Dresses made of silk move easily when the person walks. Silk clothes are comfortable because silk is very soft.



## Silkworms



## Synthetic Fabrics

Synthetic fabrics don't come from plants or animals. They are made of chemicals, and the chemicals usually come from oil. There are many different synthetic fabrics. Nylon, polyester, Spandex<sup>®</sup>, and Gore-Tex<sup>®</sup> are some of the most important ones. Spandex<sup>®</sup> is light and strong. It stretches and fits close to the body, so it's often used for sports clothes, for example, shirts and shorts for cyclists. Gore-Tex<sup>®</sup> is strong and waterproof.

When a synthetic fabric is invented, it is tested on machines. Is it strong enough? Will it stretch and not tear? Scientists do lots of tests to answer these questions. This machine is testing Gore-Tex<sup>®</sup>. The machine stretches the fabric thousands of times.

A photograph showing a laboratory testing machine with four vertical metal rods. Each rod has a cylindrical metal container at the top, and a piece of dark, textured fabric (Gore-Tex) is being pulled and stretched between the containers. The fabric is being tested for its tensile strength and elasticity.

A Machine Testing Gore-Tex<sup>®</sup>



Go to pages 44–45 for activities.



## 6

## The Clothing Industry



All around the world, millions of people work in the clothing industry. Famous designers and models make a lot of money. Other people don't make much money, especially the workers in factories.

## Designers

All designers are good at drawing. Many are good at sewing, too. Designers know about different fabrics and colors. Everything begins with the designer. The designer has an idea for a piece of clothing and draws a design on paper or on a computer. The designer chooses the best fabric for the piece of clothing and puts it with the design.

## Buyers

Buyers work for big department stores or for supermarket chains. They choose clothes for their stores. They tell the factory how many clothes they need. Big stores buy thousands of clothes every year. They usually want a summer collection and a winter collection. Before one winter ends, the buyer chooses the clothes for the next winter.

## Factory Workers

Factory workers use a sewing machine all day. They work fast, putting the pieces of fabric together, sewing zippers, and adding buttons. Do you think this is an interesting job? Maybe not, but the clothing industry pays money to thousands of factory workers and it helps their families to live. The clothing industry is an important part of the world economy.



A Factory Worker

## Sales Clerks

Sales clerks work in the store and help people to choose clothes. Sometimes, customers want to try on lots of different clothes, so sales clerks must be patient.



# The Supply Chain

What is the story of a piece of clothing, for example, a coat? How does a designer's idea become a coat in a store? We call this story the supply chain.



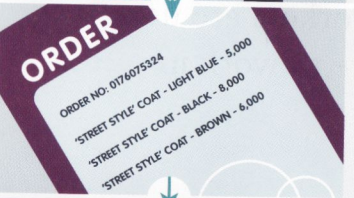
A designer designs some new coats. A buyer looks at the designs. She chooses the best design for her store.



The design is sent to a factory. A factory worker makes one coat and sends it to the buyer. This first coat is called the sample.



A model puts on the sample. The buyer and the designer look at it. They choose different colors.



The buyer chooses numbers and sizes. She sends an order to the factory.



All the coats are made in the factory. They are taken to the store by ship and by truck.



In the store, a sales clerk helps customers to decide if they want to buy a coat.

**Fairtrade cotton t-shirts**

Help small-scale cotton farmers in developing countries to invest in their communities.

Plan A. Fair Partner.

## Protecting Factory Workers

In some parts of the world, factory workers are not paid much money. Even children have to work in clothes factories to make money for their family.

Some organizations try to protect workers in the clothing industry. The Fairtrade Foundation wants stores to pay factory workers enough money. When this happens, a store can call its clothes 'Fairtrade clothes'. Many customers prefer Fairtrade clothes because they aren't made by children or other poor workers. The Fairtrade Foundation also uses newspapers and advertisements to tell people about the problems of factory workers.



Go to pages 46–47 for activities.





# Fashion

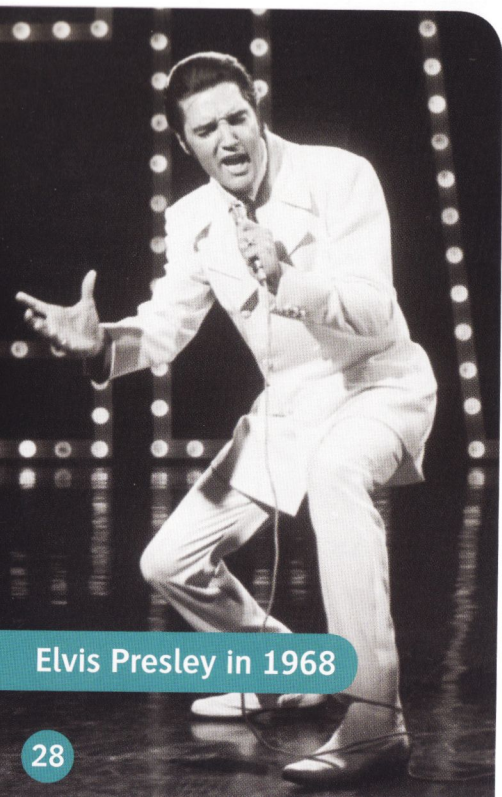
Some people like wearing the newest design of clothes. They like buying magazines and reading about the newest fashions. Clothes are in fashion for a year or two. Then they start to look old-fashioned, and people want something new.

## Changing Fashions

The clothes that are in fashion change all the time. Long skirts, short skirts, wide ties, narrow ties ...

Sometimes designers change traditional costumes to make them look fashionable, too. Where do most new ideas come from? From the past! If clothes from five years ago aren't fashionable now, what about clothes from ten years ago, or 50 years ago?

Elvis Presley was a famous American singer. People thought that his clothes were a new idea, but they weren't. Sometimes he wore a long jacket – his grandfather probably wore a long jacket, too!



Elvis Presley in 1968

## Clothes for Everybody

Hundreds of years ago, rich people chose the next fashion. Look again at the man and woman on page 9. They were rich, so they could buy the most fashionable clothes made of the most expensive fabrics.

Then things began to change. About 100 years ago, fashion became a big business. Now, clothes manufacturers want to sell clothes to everybody – not only to rich people.

A Modern Clothes Store





## T-Shirts and Jeans

Fashion changes all the time, but a few clothes, like T-shirts and jeans, have been fashionable for a long time.



You can find T-shirts around the world. They are comfortable and cheap. They are usually made of cotton, so they are easy to wash and quick to dry.

Manufacturers can put words and pictures on T-shirts. In some stores, you can choose the words and pictures on your T-shirt. You can have the words 'I love' and the name of your town. You can even have a photo of your pet! People use their T-shirts to show their personality.



About 100 years ago, you didn't see people in T-shirts in the street. The first T-shirts were underwear!

*First choice of the cowboy*

**LEVI'S®**

AMERICA'S FINEST  
**OVERALL**

SINCE 1850



About 500 years ago, sailors in Genoa in Italy wore clothes made of a strong cotton fabric called *Genoa fustian*. This name changed to *jean fustian*, and later it became just *jean*. Now, pants made of this fabric are called jeans.

In North America, cowboys wore jeans because the fabric was strong. Then jeans became very popular when young actors wore them in movies.



One of the most famous manufacturers of jeans is the Levi Strauss company. There are small metal rivets on the pockets of Levi Strauss jeans. These rivets stop the pockets tearing. Rivets were used in jeans from about 1870.



Go to pages 48–49 for activities.



## 8

# Crazy Clothes

Some people always want to look different from other people. They like looking for new fashion ideas. Some of these ideas are really strange. There have always been crazy clothes, but would you really like to wear them?

## Fashion Shows

The most expensive clothes are made by famous designers, usually in Paris, Tokyo, London, or New York. Movie stars, pop singers, and other rich people pay thousands of dollars for clothes made by famous designers.

Every year, designers show their new ideas at fashion shows. Models put on the clothes and walk on a stage. Some of the clothes are amazing, but you can't really wear them. Designers often make crazy clothes because they want to see photos of them in the newspapers.



A Model at a Fashion Show

## Fashion Victims

There have always been crazy fashions. Some of them are really funny. In the past, people wore incredible hats or wigs. Some women wore very high shoes, so they couldn't even walk. They had to walk with a servant and hold her arm!

Funny Clothes in the Past



In most countries, people looked at big cities to learn about the newest fashions. If they wanted to see the most amazing clothes, they usually went to the capital. People from the countryside liked laughing at the funny clothes in big, busy cities.

There are still people who spend a lot of money in clothes stores and want all the newest fashions. We call them fashion victims.





Goths, United Kingdom



Harajuku Fashion, Japan



## Street Fashion

Today, you can still see amazing clothes in big cities. Some designs are invented by groups of young people who like the same clothes. These designs are called street fashions. Are there street fashions in your country?

In the United Kingdom and many other countries, Goths wear black clothes and white make-up. They look like people in a scary movie!

In Japan, there's a street fashion called Harajuku. This fashion is a colorful mixture of different types of clothes. It's called Harajuku because the people in these clothes meet in the Harajuku area in Tokyo.

## Be Yourself!

Your clothes say a lot about you. If you wear a traditional costume, it helps you to remember the history and the culture of your country. Other clothes show people your personality. What are your favorite colors? What type of person are you? Are you serious? Are you sporty? Do you like to be fashionable? The answers are in your clothes.

Clothes are interesting and fashion is fun, but remember – people are more important than clothes. Don't be a fashion victim. Just be yourself!





## 1

# Why Do We Wear Clothes?



Read pages 4–7.

coat dress hat scarf shirt  
shoes socks sweater tie pants

## 1 Write the words.



1 hat



6 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



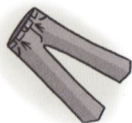
7 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



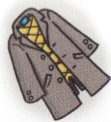
8 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



9 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



10 \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Match.

- 1 People wear their best
- 2 A hat made of wool
- 3 White clothes help you
- 4 Rich people often buy
- 5 Clothes in the past were
- 6 Today, people wear

helps you to stay warm.  
expensive clothes.  
big and heavy.  
clothes at weddings.  
light, comfortable clothes.  
to stay cool.

**3 Circle the odd one out.**

- 1 yellow tight white blue red
- 2 warm cool hot country cold
- 3 wedding turban dress scarf hat
- 4 girls men clothes women boys
- 5 eye hand face head dress
- 6 nylon factory silk wool fur

**4 Answer the questions.**

- 1 Why do people wear hats in cold weather?

People wear hats in cold weather to stay warm.

- 2 Why do people wear their best clothes at weddings?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Why do people wear loose clothes in hot weather?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Why are clothes today cheaper than in the past?

\_\_\_\_\_

**5 Write about your favorite clothes. What color are they?  
What are they made of? Where are they from?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## 2

## The History of Clothes

← Read pages 8–11.

1 Complete the puzzle. Write the secret word.



1



2



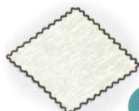
3



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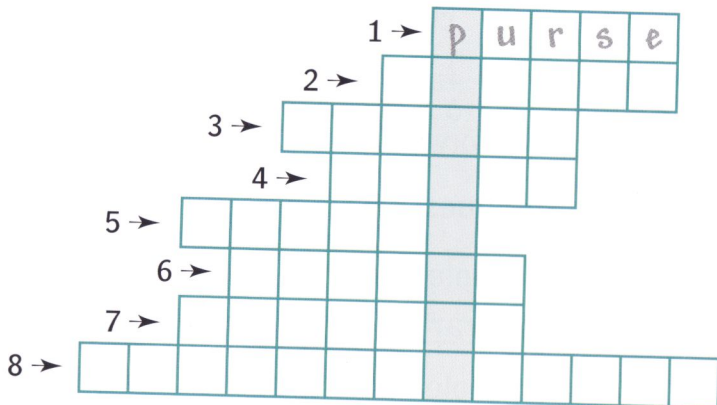
6



7



8



The secret word is:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2 Complete the sentences.

clothes paintings pieces pants tunics

- 1 In Ancient Egypt, people wore simple tunics.
- 2 There are not many \_\_\_\_\_ from 1,500 years ago.
- 3 Old \_\_\_\_\_ can teach us about clothes in the past.
- 4 In the past, \_\_\_\_\_ were made of two pieces of fabric.
- 5 There are only four \_\_\_\_\_ of fabric in some T-shirts.

### 3 Answer the questions.

1 When did people start wearing clothes?

---

2 What were clothes made of about 8,000 years ago?

---

3 What invention helped people to make thread about 2,500 years ago?

---

4 What did people carry in their purses?

---

### 4 Complete the chart.

beautiful big black blue dress expensive  
green hat long shoes tunic white

Adjectives	Colors	Clothes
long		

### 5 Write about the painting on page 9. Use the words in activity 4.

The woman is wearing a long green dress.

---



---



## 3

## The Language of Clothes



Read pages 12–15.

## 1 Circle the correct words.

- 1 Newsreaders on television usually wear a T-shirt / suit.
- 2 Doctors often wear a white kimono / coat.
- 3 Police officers usually / never wear a uniform.
- 4 Traditional costumes are different / the same all around the world.
- 5 Traditional Peruvian skirts are made of silk / wool.
- 6 The *hanbok* is the traditional costume of South Korea / India.

## 2 Match.

- 1 We can learn about other people if we look at their
- 2 Police officers usually wear a
- 3 The special clothes of a country are called the
- 4 The *buba* is the traditional costume of
- 5 Peruvian traditional clothes are usually made of
- 6 Men's kimonos have

uniform.

Mali.

wool.

clothes.

simpler sleeves.

traditional costume.

**3 Do they wear a uniform? Write ✓ or X. Then write sentences.**

- |                   |                                     |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 farmers         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Farmers don't wear a uniform. |
| 2 police officers | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____                         |
| 3 newsreaders     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____                         |
| 4 pilots          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____                         |
| 5 teachers        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____                         |
| 6 movie stars     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____                         |
| 7 nurses          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____                         |
| 8 doctors         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____                         |

**4 Answer the questions.**

1 Describe a traditional costume in your country.

---



---

2 What do you wear on important days with your family?

---



---

3 What do police officers wear in your country?

---



---

4 Which costume do you prefer on pages 14 and 15? Why?

---



---



## 4

## Children's Clothes



Read pages 16–19.

## 1 Circle the correct words.

- 1 In the past, rich **children** / **students** dressed like adults.
- 2 There aren't many paintings of **poor** / **rich** children.
- 3 In the past, clothes for babies **were** / **weren't** very interesting.
- 4 **Pants** / **Rompers** were the first clothes made just for babies.
- 5 Rompers **are** / **aren't** easy to wash.
- 6 At some schools, children wear a **uniform** / **costume**.

## 2 Complete the sentences.

babies   bright   serious   shoes  
stores   decoration   synthetic   wash

- 1 There are lots of children's clothes in big \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Some children's clothes are made of \_\_\_\_\_ fabrics.
- 3 Children's clothes are usually \_\_\_\_\_ and colorful.
- 4 In the past, many poor children didn't have \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Students look \_\_\_\_\_ in school uniforms.
- 6 School uniforms don't have much \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Rompers are good because they are easy to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 People dress \_\_\_\_\_ in many different colors.

### 3 Circle the odd one out.

1 adults clothes children babies

2 uniform summer winter spring

3 boys girls parents colors

4 shirt school jacket pants

5 rompers yellow blue green

### 4 Answer the questions.

1 Where are most children's clothes made?

---

2 Why can more people now buy children's clothes?

---

3 In the past, what did rich babies wear?

---

4 Who is the girl in the picture on page 17?

---

5 What do we call special clothes for school?

---

6 Why can rompers stretch?

---

### 5 Write about what you wear to school.

---



---



---



## 5

## Fabrics



Read pages 20–23.

**1 Write *cotton, silk, or wool*.**

- 1 Silk comes from a tiny animal.
- 2 We get \_\_\_\_\_ from sheep and alpacas.
- 3 Scarves and sweaters are often made of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ comes from a plant.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ clothes are expensive.
- 6 Most T-shirts and underwear are made of \_\_\_\_\_.

**2 Complete the sentences.**

China   silkworm   sports   synthetic   winter

- 1 Wool is good for \_\_\_\_\_ clothes because it is warm.
- 2 Most cotton comes from \_\_\_\_\_, India, and the USA.
- 3 Sometimes cotton is mixed with \_\_\_\_\_ threads.
- 4 A \_\_\_\_\_ can make about 900 meters of thread.
- 5 Many \_\_\_\_\_ clothes are made of synthetic fabrics.

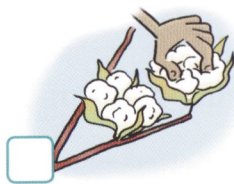
**3 Circle the odd one out.**

- 1 sheep   silkworm   cotton   alpaca
- 2 fabric   strong   comfortable   beautiful
- 3 shirt   thread   shorts   sock
- 4 cotton   silk   wool   dress

#### 4 Complete the sentences. Then write the numbers.

dry grow pick threads underwear washed

- 1 Cotton plants grow in fields.
- 2 People \_\_\_\_\_ the white cotton balls.
- 3 The cotton balls are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The balls are made into \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Cotton is used to make T-shirts and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Clothes made of cotton and polyester \_\_\_\_\_ quickly.



#### 5 Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you have any clothes made of cotton?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Do you have a sweater? What is it made of?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Do you have any clothes made of synthetic fabrics?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



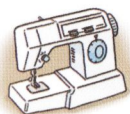
## 6

## The Clothing Industry

← Read pages 24–27.

## 1 Write the words.

buttons factory truck money sewing machine zipper



1 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Number the sentences in order.

A customer buys a coat.

☐

A factory worker makes a sample.

☐

First, a designer designs some new coats.

☐

A model puts on the sample. The buyer and the designer look at it.

☐

The factory makes lots of coats and sends them to a store.

☐

The buyer sends an order for lots of coats to the factory.

☐

The design is sent to a factory.

☐

### 3 Correct the sentences.

1 Most people in the clothing industry are very rich.

Some people in the clothing industry are very rich.

2 The customer draws the design on paper or on a computer.

3 The design is sent to the store.

4 The factory worker buys the sample.

5 Some famous designers make a lot of models.

6 Fairtrade clothes are made by children.

### 4 Write sentences about these jobs.

designer   factory worker   model   sales clerk

I would like to be a                      because

I wouldn't like to be a                      because



## 7

## Fashion



Read pages 28–31.

1 Write *true* or *false*.

- 1 Some people like wearing the newest fashions. true
- 2 Old designs often become fashionable again. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 All T-shirts are the same color. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The fabric of jeans was called *Genoa fustian*. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Cowboys wore jeans because they were fashionable. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 T-shirts and jeans are always in fashion. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Complete the sentences

change old-fashioned pockets  
T-shirts words everybody

- 1 Fashionable clothes look \_\_\_\_\_ after a few years.
- 2 The clothes that are in fashion \_\_\_\_\_ all the time.
- 3 Clothes manufacturers want to sell their clothes to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The first \_\_\_\_\_ were really underwear.
- 5 Now you can put \_\_\_\_\_ and pictures on your T-shirt.
- 6 Levi Strauss jeans have rivets on the \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3 Match.

- 1 Fashions change
- 2 T-shirts are
- 3 T-shirts are usually made of
- 4 Some jeans have strong pockets
- 5 Jeans became very popular

when people saw them  
in movies.  
cotton.  
because they have rivets.  
all the time.  
comfortable and cheap.

### 4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who was Elvis Presley?

---

- 2 What did people think of his clothes?

---

- 3 What happened to fashion about 100 years ago?

---

- 4 What are T-shirts usually made of?

---

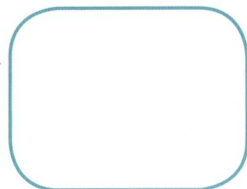
- 5 What are jeans made of?

---

- 6 Why did cowboys wear jeans?

---

### 5 Design a T-shirt. Then write about it.




---



---



---



## 8

## Crazy Clothes



Read pages 32–35.

## 1 Complete the sentences.

Designers   Fashion victims   Goths   Models   Young people

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ walk on the stage at fashion shows.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes make crazy clothes.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ want all the newest fashions.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ invent amazing street fashions.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ wear black clothes and white make-up.

## 2 Correct the sentences.

- 1 Clothes made by famous designers are very cheap.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Designers show their new photos at fashion shows.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Designers like seeing photos of their pets in the newspapers.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Fashion victims want all the oldest fashions.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Harajuku is a school uniform in Japan.

\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Complete the chart.

amazing big black crazy funny hat jacket little  
long nice orange pink shoes short skirt white

Adjectives	Sizes	Colors	Clothes

### 4 Write about the model on page 32. Use the words in activity 3.

1 What is she wearing?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 What do you think of the clothes?

\_\_\_\_\_

### 5 Find the words. Complete the sentences.

ofabricenjeansrompersunsyntheticoruniformingwooler

1 In most countries, police officers wear a uniform.

2 Silk is a very expensive \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Nylon and polyester are \_\_\_\_\_ fabrics.

4 Clothes made of \_\_\_\_\_ keep us warm in the winter.

5 Cowboys wore \_\_\_\_\_ because the fabric was strong.

6 Did you wear \_\_\_\_\_ when you were a baby?





# Clothes and Fabrics

- 1 Find out about some of your family's clothes. Look at the labels on the clothes and complete the chart.

Clothes	What's it made of?	Where was it made?
My dad's sweater	80% cotton, 20% polyester	the Czech Republic
My jeans	100% cotton	India

- 2 Make a poster. Write sentences about your family's clothes. Find photos of your family, or find pictures of clothes in magazines.
- 3 Display your poster.

# Fashion Designs

- 1** Look in magazines or on the Internet and find pictures of different fashions. Write notes about the clothes that you like.

This image shows a single sheet of white, lined notebook paper. The paper has horizontal ruling lines spaced evenly down its length. On the left edge, there is a silver-colored metal spiral binding. The paper appears to be slightly aged or off-white. There are no markings, text, or drawings on the page.

- 2 Imagine you are planning a fashion show. Design some amazing clothes. Draw some models wearing the clothes, and write sentences about the designs.
- 3 Display your fashion designs.



# Glossary

Here are some words used in this book, and you can check what they mean. Use a dictionary to check other new words.

**adult** a man or a woman; not a child

**advertisement** a poster with information about something new

**area** a part of a place

**badge** a picture or symbol that means your town or school

**blanket** a piece of thick fabric on your bed

**bright** colorful and easy to see (for clothes)

**business** buying and selling

**buyer** a person who chooses the things that we can buy in a store

**button** a small round thing on clothes that holds them together

**buttonhole** a small hole in clothes where you push in a button

**capital** the most important city in a country

**chain** a group of stores that have the same name

**change** to become different; to make something different

**chemical** a solid or a liquid that is made by chemistry

**child** (*plural children*) a very young person

**choose** to decide to have something

**climate** the usual type of weather in a country

**close to** near

**clothing industry** all the people and organizations that make and sell clothes

**collar** the part of your clothes that is around your neck

**collection** a group of new designs (for clothes)

**comfortable** nice to wear (for clothes)

**complicated** difficult to make (for clothes)

**costume** a group of clothes that you wear together

**cotton** a soft, light fabric made from plants

**countryside** the land outside a town or city

**cover** to put something over something else

**cowboy** a farm worker who looks after cows

**crawl** to move on your hands and knees, like a baby

**crazy** very strange

**crease** if fabric creases, it isn't flat and smooth

**culture** the history and traditions of a country

**customer** someone who buys something

**daughter** a person's child, who is a girl

**decoration** colored patterns on clothes to make them look nice

**design** a drawing of an idea for a new piece of clothing

**die** to stop living

**dress** to put clothes on yourself (or another person)

**economy** money and business

**emperor** a king

**enough** how much we want or need

**fabric** clothes are made of fabric; for example, cotton or silk

**fashion** clothes made from the newest designs

**fashionable** the newest and most exciting

**field** an area of land where we grow crops, or keep animals

**fit** to be the correct size

**fustian** a strong, cotton fabric

**grow** to make or produce (for plants)

**industry** the production of things, especially from factories

**iron** to make fabric flat and smooth, with a hot, heavy machine that you hold

**jewelry** (or **jewellery**) for example, necklaces, rings, and bracelets

**label** a small piece of fabric with words on it

**last** to exist

**linen** a fabric made from plants

**loom** a machine that weaves threads

**loose** big and comfortable (for clothes)

**make-up** colored creams that you put on your face

**manufacturer** a person or organization that makes things in factories

**match** to look the same as

**mean** to want to say

**metal** something hard and made from minerals

**mixture** different things together

**model** a person who puts on new clothes to show them at fashion shows or in magazines

**modern** not from the past

**narrow** thin

**newsreader** a person who reads the news on television

**oil** a liquid from the ground that we use for cooking and to make gasoline

**old-fashioned** fashionable in the past, but not now

**order** a list of things that someone wants

**organization** a group of people who work together

**paid** given money for work

**painting** a picture made with paints

**past** many years ago

**patient** happy to wait for things

**personality** a type of person

**pick** to take flowers or fruit from where they grow

**politician** a person who works in politics

**president** an important politician; the top person in a country

**problem** a difficult thing

**protect** to keep safe from danger

**proud** pleased about something that you have

**purse** a small bag for money

**reach** to move your hand and touch

**reflect** to send back light (for sunlight)

**sample** a piece of clothing made to find out if a design is good

**scary** frightening; horrible

**servant** someone who works in your home and does housework

**sew** to make clothes

**sewing machine** a machine for making clothes

**shape** for example, circle, square, triangle

**silk** a very soft and expensive fabric

**similar** looking like another person or thing

**size** how big or small someone or something is

**slit** a thin hole

**special** different and important

**sporty** a sporty person is someone who likes doing sport

**stage** a high place where people stand so that other people can see them

**strange** funny; unusual

**stretch** to pull (for clothes or fabric)

**synthetic fabric** fabric made from chemicals, not from plants

**thick** not thin

**thread** a long, thin string

**tight** small and uncomfortable (for clothes)

**tiny** very, very small

**traditional** old; shared by many people

**try on** to put on a piece of clothing in a store

**turban** a piece of fabric worn around the head

**uncomfortable** not comfortable

**underwear** light clothes that you wear under other clothes

**victim** a sick or unlucky person

**waist** the middle of your body

**waterproof** can keep water out

**weave** to put threads together and make fabric

**wide** thick

**wig** something that you wear that looks like your hair

**wool** hair from animals like sheep; fabric made from this hair

**wrap** to put something around another thing

**zipper** (also **zip**) a long thing that closes the slit in a piece of clothing





# Oxford Read and Discover

Series Editor: Hazel Geatches • CLIL Adviser: John Clegg

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